the main entrance in the middle of the Wall street front. Another spacious entrance in the centre of the Broadway front will lead to the First National Bank and the offices in the basement. The seven stories above the banking offices are to be fitted up for offices. The entire structure is to be as thoroughly fireproof as modern devices can make it. Each bank is to have a spacious vault. The estimates unon the banking aggregated something over \$850,000. The land upon which it stands is valued at about \$500,000. It is probably a safe estimate to make that the property when ready for occupation will have cost \$1,500,000.

As the building has grown a name has come to it that has become more and more its own each day, and will probably cling to it. Its legitimate title is the Union Bank building. The throng of bankers, stockbrokers, and speculators that sweeps around its built-sess into Wall street call it Fort Sherman, because of John Sherman's connection with the First National Bank.

Three years ago the First National Bank was

National Bank.

Three years ago the First National Bank was doing a moderately profitable business in an unostentations way a few doors above the new building. Samuel C. Thompson was its Prevident and George F. Baker the cashler. Its capital was \$500,000 and in that respect it ranked about the fortieth in the list of banks of this city. Toward the close of 1874 it had a surplus of \$500,000; a year later its surplus was \$500,000; a year later its surplus was \$500,000; a year later its surplus was \$500,000; he was later its surplus was \$500,000; he was later. F. A. Baker, F. O. Franch, F. F. Thompson, Eberger Scoffeld, who were directors, and H. C. Fannestock and James A. Garland, who had been associated with Jay Cooke in the banking business, bought out the interest of Samuel C. Thompson and his father. John Thompson, They are all young men, and as shrewd as they are entertaining. It was not an allogether amicable transaction. Mr. John Thompson, who was practically the head of the institution, found the young men inclined to speculations that he do not consider safe. He had succeeded in having his bank reeign zed in the work of placing the 4h per cent, bonks when the Bothschiels, through their are arts, the most succeeded in monopolize the handling of those bonds. On account of the services of his bank in assisting in the placing of that loan, John Sherman was compelled to allow his bank. Three years ago the First National Bank was

And mightle as the control of the co members practically controlled the bond market, not so much by their capital and position as by their information. The First National Bank, with its comparatively pairty capital of half a million of dollars, handled millions upon milions of a bonds at a time. As a member of the syndicate it enjoyed the liberal yet discriminating commission allowed by John Sherman. After allowing a uniform commission of one-fourth of one per caut to all banks and bankers who received subscriptions for bonds. John Sherman, when he (et confident that the four per ceuts would be successful, issued a

Inners who received subscriptions for bonds. Joan Sherman, when be felt confident that the four per cents would be \$3.0ccs/fit, issued a surcular which virtually throw the profits of parcing the bonds into the bands of the syndiate headed by the Frew National Bank. His rates of commission were as follows: Upon aubarrigions mails during six months, of less than \$100.000 to 24.000.000 one-centito of one per cent. and upon subscriptions of \$1.000.000 to \$10.000.000, one-fourth of one per cent. and upon subscriptions of over \$10,000.000, on additional one-tenth of one per cent. This schedule discouraged the small banks and bankers broughout the country from participating in the refunding of the national debt, except so far as their own demands and those of their customers made it necessary. The larger banks also full the injustice that been done them, and they pursued much the same course. Join Sherman wrote that he thought this sliding scale of commissions would provoke rivalry among the banks. It not only failed to de porsued much the same course. Join Sherman wrote that he thought the shiding scale of convalues one would provoke rivalry among the banks. It not only failed to do so, but bred discord and jealoustes. The President of a mational bank in this city wrote to him pointing out his error, and characterizing his some of commission as "a missiasen financial and political policy." Honest' Join Sherman replied that he had not thought of the political effect of his course, and that it was then too late to change his policy. The political effect was felt when John Sherman wasspoken of as a Presidential candidate for the political effect was felt when John Sherman wasspoken of as a Presidential candidate for the lepution on purey. According to a well-informed officer of onesel the national banks of this city the officers of onesel the national banks of this firstly who had espoyed his favoritism, were, restricted of the try, unaffectably opposed to his health which we had been some the commissions. While the himitation—and all because of his discrimination—and all because of his discrimination of banks remained apathetic to John Market of the feature of one per sent and onserted and the same the commission of interference of the First National Back.

JOHN SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

DIVIDING THOUSANDS OF DOLLIES AND ERRECTING A NEW BULLDING.

The Structure Called "Text Sherman" by the Fivelers—Hew the De Facts Secretary has Favored the Institution—When a Finetinetic the Institution—When a Finetic the Institution—When a Finetinetic the Institution—When a Finetic the Institu

RELIGION IS DEAD.

Dr. Talmage Says that in his Recent Travels he Found this to be the Fact. "God doesn't like people to spread themselves," said Dr. Talmage yesterday morning. while reading his Scripture lesson. "Nebuchad-nezzarepread himself at the feast, but soon after that he spread himself on the grass." Immediately after this Dr. Talmage preached on "My

PETROLIA, Pa., Dec. 18.-Mrs. Timothy Keigh ron, the wife of a prominent resident of this city, had for years been afficted with distressing convolutions. They were periodical in their appearance, attacking Mrs. Keighren regularly on the 4th, 16th, 16th, and 20th of each month. They always select her in the night, and sech month. They always select her in the night, sud-denly and without are warning symptomies. They were characterized, by hears of writhing between to the air fixeds task in Juny last Faller McCarries of whose church Mrs. Keighten is a neutrinor, secured a package of marter term Kaned, formul. He cave a northon of it to Mrs. Keighten, with instructions to polyerize it and dryok it at near ware. See this selection is the first trees that the carries been in return of the firs. The Landy being called in the first to be permanent, and altribute it entirely to the miraculous powers at the mortar.

CHARLOTTERVILLE, Va., Dec. 19.-Charles ones was arreated a few days ago for shooting a voting women and was controlled to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. After his examination Jones and that he would rather die than be sent before Jones said that he would railled die Unan he sent hetere the Grand Jarry. He was confined in the reshe cell with audither man. Late last night, after his beliew prisoner, had gere to sleep, Jones wrapped his civiling around his head and neck, saturated litem with kertwere, a beliew of which happened to be in the cell, and set fire to it after burning for a short time the amoke awoke the sleeping prasoner, who aprairs up and after the civiling in the fire. He patrally succeeded, and after opining the windows retirated to where Jones had fallen, and found that he was deal. An examination disclosed that he had deel grown substantial of the Bane.

Victims of the Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.-The men employed by

SIXTEEN NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

Notable Deeds of Daring Recalled-The Con-stancy of the Mibilist Women. Sr. Peterspuro, Dec. 1 .- Of all the political trials that have taken place in Russia in the last few years, the one just ended here is the most important; being, as it were, the culminating point of the so-called Nihilist movement. This trial has fully illustrated, on the one hand, the extreme audacity of the Russian revolutionists, and, on the other, the remarkable inefficiency of

The Winter Palace explosion, which caused the death of 11 soldiers and wounded 56, was planned by the peasant Halturin, who, under the assumed name of Stephen Batushkoff, was employed in the palace as the entrender. Halturin brought a largetrunk into the room which he occupied together with four other carpenters, though its bail not things enough to fluit. "I have an idea I shall get rich while serving in the palace," he said to his roomandes. Halturn is said to be now living in England together with Hartman.

In the office of the Will of the People the police discovered some plans of the Winter Palace, whereon was marked the place of explesion; gether with Hartman.

In the office of the Will of the People the police discovered some plans of the Winter Palace, whereon was marked the place of explasion; whereon was marked the place of explasion; they also found dynamite and other mining materials. This led them to accuse the enter and its staff of taking part in the explosion, though on the trial they denied it.

In the secret printing house the police found about two thousand copies of the Narodania Volta, over nine nundred pounds of type, a large number of passes, seals, blanks of ukases, diplomas, certificates, and so forth. There was found also the programme of the Terrorists. Their flant aim was the establishment of the democratic republic in Russin. The means were prepaganon and arithment coloring in the paper of the discovernment coloring and make demonstrations; to refuse to pay the Government taxes, and so forth Another means was the securing of alice positions in the administration, army, and seeley. The revolution it was deduced, must be indicated by the Nindists thomselves, with ut waiting for the popular rising. The printing press found was of an American pattern, and, according to the testimony of the experts it would time out over one lauticed copies per bour. Another printing loves was kept by Kviatkevsky. In it were found the same sect of things as in the other.

In the office of the Will of the Prople were only five persons—an authon and Iriaxnoff.

only live pursons—an auknown man, Buch, Zuckerman, and Miles, Ivanoff and Friazzoff. But it required the combined efforts of twenty-five policemen and gendarmes to averpower them. According to the teatmony of the prisoners the unknown man, armed with six pistois, kept firing at the police, while the two men and the two women were burning and destroying the constraint and presents. stroying the compromising and important

were furnished to a great extent by Drigo, who was the areat of the property of the political criminal, Lizagoob, executed fast rear. It has been proved that a sum of about 150,006 routies was received by the revolutionists from that

was received by the revolutionists from that source alone.

The military Attorney-General and his associate demanded the death of all the accused. The counsel for the defendants made speeches qualifying them for the position of attorneys for the State, for which, indeed, all of them were candidates. As to the defendants, they showed a perfect indifference to all the proceedings, being well aware that their fate was sealed before the trial began. The male prisoners, however, tried their best to exculpate the women.

of the so-called Nihital movement. This is not of the so-called Nihital movement. This is not the so-called Nihital movement of the Carle guadruple police.

Bitteen princenes were brought before the Bitteen princenes were brought before the movement of the solid solid new princenes were brought before the movement of the solid solid new princenes were brought before the movement of the princenes. Affast it was announced that all sixtoop risk of the solid solid new points of the princenes. Affast it was announced that all sixtoop risk of the solid solid new points of the princenes of the solid solid new points of the princenes of the solid solid new points of the princenes of the solid solid new points of the princenes and the princenes of the pr

been one of great prosperity, comes to a close, and the company goes to Boston and thence to the west.

Oswago, Dec. 18.-Mrs. Le Valley, an aged wantan who has been an impare of the Oswego County Peorlionee in Mexico, and who was discharged about two tes, numbering from fifty to sixty, are compelled to the dusty in the same water, beginning with the larger homates and coding with the code simple, and

Dr. Repworth's Views of Ireland. This Roy, Dr. George H. Honworth has been resented with a letter congratulating him an less section from feeland, and leviting limit to deliver on ad-

Land Leaguers in Williamsburgh,

In pursuance of the call issued at the mass meeting held last Monday eventon to organize a Lana League and Industrial Association in the Fourteenth

MISDIRECTED CHARITIES.

Money Said to Have Been Wasted by a Lady A paragraph has been printed in several newspapers reciting that Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of this city has said:

I have given during the last sixteen years for benevo-lent purposes some \$600,000. The most of this has been used to encurrage address, corruption, and crime. I am how doern ned to assist "Got's worthy poor, who are willing and striving to do something to make mankind richer and better morally, intellectually, scientifically, or mechanically." Questioned relative to this by a reporter for

THE SUN, Mrs. Thompson replied: "I suppose I have from time to time said all those things. I have, in fact, given more than that large sum in various ways." "And have you really found that your charity

has been often misapplied?"
"Not only that, but I have begun to ask my-

self the question whether I have not done more barm than good. Although I have tried to give with discrimination, I have learned too often

harm than good. Although I have tried to give with discrimination. I have learned too often that I have been encouraging idleness and indolence, and sometimes crime."

"How do you distinguish God's worthy poor from other poor?"

"I find there are two classes. One is God's poor, and the other is what I call the devil's poor. I find that there is a great difference between the unfortunate honest, toiling poor, who are kept down because they have no chance to rise, and the lazy, indolent, shiftless, thoughtless, class, who are always looking for some one to help them, and will never do anything for themselves. It is the latter class who are oushing, arrogant, andacious, and persistent. They demand charity as a right, and receive it with ingratitude. If you give to them once they come come again and again, and seem to think you are obliged to take eare of them. I have had them tell me. You had no right to give so much unless you intended to give more; you have led me to expect it."

"Do you find them ungrateful?"

"Amost always. They think they have a right to live on others. Regardless of the fact that they are reeking with moral and physical disease, they multiply with reckless improvidence, and make meessant demands for new contributions. They force themselves upon the attention of the charitable, and obtain the alms which cought to be given to the deserving poor, the clean, honest, but unfortunate class, who yould help themselves if they could. There is positive harm in indiscriminate charity. I have looked into some clastitable sceleties and have found them the merest protence of beneviolence. Some of them would spend ninety-nine cents to give a penny to the poor. The bulk of their collections is seen in fat salaries for officer and needless machinery."

"Can you recall any special instances of ingratitude?"

"Yes; there is a letter from a man whom I have been helping for two years. He tells me

gratitude?"
Yes; there is a letter from a man whom I "Yes; there is a letter from a man whom I have been helping for two years. He tells me that unless I help him more he will go to hell immediately. I have written to him that I ought to have let him go two years ago. The other day I had a call from a person who wanted an for a female. This person said incidentally that she had hearf from a woman whom she named that I never helped females. Yet I have checks showing that I gave that woman \$2.200 in cash."

"You have published some tracts?"

"Yes, here is a tract showing the relative

"You have published some tracts?"

Yes, here is a tract showing the relative cost of religion and rum in New York. The estimated cost of religion is \$47,303,106 a year, while the estimated cost of rum is \$27,506,804 more a year. I sent that tract to every minister in New York. The result was that twenty-nine temperance sermons were prenched. Some of the papers said there was an epidemic of sermons."

Which do you think does the most harm, the churches or the rum? money? Certainly not.

"Which do you think does the most harm, the churches or the rum?"

"Weil, I simost think it is 6 to 6. Of course the tendency of religion is to keep the people in ignorance; to oppose progress; to encourage superstition. Of course the degradation of rum is worse. It is dreadful to see how men and women will debase themselves, and by vile habits be the authors of their own misfortunes. What we most need is to tend to esple to help themselves. We could make industrial education in schools take the place of criminal education in Sew York that receive \$1.351.633.34 every year. Our 360 charitable institutions in the city give away \$5.00.000 a year. Much of this is wasted on the undeserving and the idle."

"Do you find your time much occupied with demands for aid?"

"So much so that I am compelled frequently to change my residence. No sooner am I comfortably settled than I am overrun with applicants, who think they have but to ask and receive. I have tried to discriminate and pick out the most deserving objects, but the task is supendous. Here is the latest movement in which I have become interested." Mrs. Thompson handed the reporter the following:

[ARSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.] In view of the fact that much valuation taking to least our country every day for want of exportantly and mean to have it fested and shipled, we, the independently and mean to have it fested and shipled, we, the independent of the fact of o pose of dev. Ing measures best unted to organize a se-vestimize the indirect to the control of the stall be i unitied the indirect genius and takent otherwise misa-pland. An expression or non-yourself and others in re-tion to this subject will be grainfully received by

ion to this subject will be gratefully received by

Mrs. Thompson has aided in the publication
of many books, newspapers, and tracts claiming to be for the benefit of humanity. Among
them are Stephen Pearl Andrews's Universology, some of the publications of the American
Association for the Advancement of Swenes, a
series of health tracts, a series of tracts on the
prevalence of intemperance and crime, a tract
on Enlightened Self-Interest as the scientific
basis of morality, a tract showing how
to prevent the fructification of the dangerous classes, and many others. She was one
of the main proposers of the comparative acres of land that she owned in Kansas. The project failed, however, and she was obliged to bring the families back. She was interested it Prof. Gauges's refrigerator ship, and furnished some money for it. She threw open he handsome parlors every Sunday for a low time for discussions by the First Society o Positivists of the city of New York She paid the salary of a Unitarian clergymat for a year because she liked his preaching. She gave considerable money to aid Mr. Steel Mackaye in carrying out his advanced talens of dramatic art. She contributed to establish. Mackaye in carrying out his advanced tidens of dramatic art. She contributed to establish a medical college with reformatory ideas for the treatment of disease. She took an interest in the New York Liberal Club, became its sole honorary member, and contributed to its library. She paid \$15,000 for F. B. Carpenter's picture of "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," and presented it to Congress. She employed E. E. Barnum as an agent in many charitable enterprises, and authorized him to entertain Jacob Holyoake, in his visit to this country, at her expense. She has invested money in various business enterprises

this country, at her expense. She has invested money in various business enterprises that she thought might benefit the public.

Once Mrs. Thomuson applied to a well-known Socialist for advice as to the best method of benefiting the poor of New York. He told her to buy a block of land on the east side and give free bull fights as a means of arousing the idic poor to thoughts of valor and noble deeds and resistance to tyranny. He pictured to her the value of such spectacles in arousing the plack and courage of the people, and enabling them to face oppression with stout hearts. As this scheme will cost a million dollars or so Mrs. Thompson is yet considering it.

CAMDEN, Dec. 19.-An express train on the intudes and Atlantic Retiway ran into a gravel train on the Cannien and Gioncester and Mount Epitrain Hail-oad yesterday in front of the yard of the tornier com-

Ranson E. Traver of Waterboxes, store for galance the class word from morphime, who he make by quintile does, and died to the former line, which the teach with the store of the former line, which are line in the part of Chester of the Image line, which will be a line in the part of Chester of the Image line, which will be a line in the line of the Velovi of \$1.00, 200 k. Lake Kere The steamship tire co, which arrive in this partyes, which proved the steamship Warshald, from Auto-ray r New York, under sail, want her engles a slightly out of ther Thouarty so w is many rerised this State and New Tour

in social, and how become very much consensed since the stockness is care.

A very construct further that the same has objectly further was not become in the same in a configuration of the same in t

the gas samps were agained, when they were put out.

A surput attended consumpts of clients so it has found.

Active of the Repulsio from the principal posts of New York, flux historia and the revolutions was held yearly day afternous act the terraminal assembly leader book were test in No. Leiders of George G. Meade Post. No. So, see panel the chair, then, John Colerano was monimated to be wood for to represent the Grand Active of the easiers part of the State at the grand state Euramphonent to be need next month at Binghamton. RELIABLE TEATIBODY | Those who are suffering for

stroying the compromising and important doc-uments. When the police at last forced their way in they found only four persons alive; the unknown was stretched on the floor, his head plerced with two bullets.

The means for the revolutionary propaganda

The means for the revolutionary p

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET,

There is a striking point of difference in political and financial events. Political progress is possible only upon the basis of harmony, while financial progress is possible only as the result of discord. A good story is told

concerning the late Napoleon III. "How can you expect my Government to make any progress?" he said one day to the famous Berryer; "the Empress is a lexiti-mist. Morny is an Orleanist. Pion-Pion is a republican, and I am a socialist. There is only one true Imperialist: that is Persigny, and he is a lunatic."

This want of harmony ultimately killed the

empire. On the other hand, harmony in financial affairs makes the growth of wealth almost equally impossible. Look at England, for instance. There are no bears there. Everybody is a bull, and 3 per cent, is the highest rate of interest a subject of Queen Victoria expects for his money. In this country, where bulls and bears are fighting all the time, where everybody cuts rates and undersells everybody else, a man gets 6 per cent, for his spare cash, and has occasionally the opportunity of charging as much as % of 1 per cent, per day in the shape prosperity of the country is unquestionable; but it is foolish to believe that there is any rational reason for stocks selling from 50 to 100 per cent, higher than they sold eighteen months ago. There could have been no progress justifying the immense rise, due solely to the discounting of the future, and to the constant bitter struggle between the buils and the bears of

Wall street. Mr. Gould and his associates have been per sistent bears for the last two years. "They lost an immense amount of money in their speculations," said, last night, one of the shrewdest stock brockers, "but they made it all up and much more, too, in new schemes." Union Pacific is selling now over 20 per cent, higher than the price Gould sold out his holdings at. Lake Shore is selling about 50 per cent, higher than he was selling it short at. The same is the ease with St. Paul and Northwest. He had to plan out the Wabash system, with its innumerable Southwestern connections, to get even on his short sales. He had to create a new telegraph company to beat Western Union bulls with. He had to buy several daily newspapers to propagate his views, and had to spend no end of money in bribing legislators, lawyers, and politicians of all discriptions. He has, no doubt, come victorious out of the battle; but where would have been the now so much talked of prosperity had it not been for this fight in Wall Would there have been any talk about refunding \$700,000,000 of maturing bonds if complete harmony had prevailed among financiers, and a six or eight per cent, dividend upon an honest railroad investment been considered as the standard yearly value for the use of

money? Certainly not. Now that Christmas is close at hand, it is interesting to look around and see whether the financial world has anything to make merry about. In Europe the prizes hanging upon the Christmas trees are not very tempting. Turkey and Greece, two bankrupt countries, are at almost open war. They will probably find it impossible to borrow any more money, and may consequently easily involve other European nations in their contest. Russia is trying her best to reform her wretched finances, and Italy has a hard road to travel before she can resume specie payments. In Germany a large party is in favor of driving out the Jews, who to a great extent control the banking business of the empire, while in England consols are every day weaker, because of reports of the state of anarchy and the impotency of ing condition, but the fear of a serious loss of gold causes much anxiety. Under these circumstances, it has occurred to an ingenious Frenchman that, now so much capital seeking safe investment is going a beg-ging, it is a good opportunity to float a new scheme of international interest. If M. de Lesseps had been a Talleyrand or a Metternich he could not have gone to work in a more diplo-matic fashion. He excited popular indignation here by running against the Monroe doctrine, and then allayed our fears and flattered our patriotism by making Mr. Thompson President of his enterprise. To a large number of European capitalists, who enjoyed their greatest social success during the second empire, he recommended himself by reminding them that he is a cousin of the charming ex-Empress Eugénie. The aristocratic and Church parties he soothed and engaged on his side by getting ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and the Archbishop

child. But the Vicomte has shown his shrawdness and knowledge of mankind by even more shrewd acts than these. The newspapers all over the world teem with the wonders of his new scheme. The French newspapers abound in constant puffs of the great profits which will accrue, and many of them send out pamphlets showing the wonderful results which must come from the Panama Canal scheme. It is, of course, quite probable that the canal will be successful. When the Sucz Canal was begun he number of doubting Thomases was legion. But the statements as to the future value of the shares of the Panama Canal, and the profits of the enterprise, seem to be based upon most flimsy arguments. According to one of these statements the Suez Canal shares, which are now worth 1,300 francs, will be worth 4,250 francs in 1895, while the Panama Canal shares, now offered at 500 france, will then be worth 5,500 "Why?" the intelligent investor will ask, and certainly not without reason.

The advertisements as published in the New York journals have been somewhat obscure. There are many things which one would like to see explained. In the French official pamphiets of the company a much fuller explanation is vouchsafed to the public. For instance, it was stated here that 600,000 shares at 500 francs apiece would be issued, and would pay five per cent, during the construction of the canal and out after its completion eighty per cent, of the net earnings would be divided among the share-holders. Many persons asked what was to happen to the remaining twenty per cent., and an answer was sought in vain. It will no doubt be interesting news to many persons that this re-mainder will be divided as follows: Ten per cent, to the founders' shares, five percent, to the "beneficiaires," and live per cent, to the "administrateurs." M. de Lesseps boldly declares that every share of the Panama Canal is "worth four times as much as a share of Suez," though the Suez is selling at present at 1,300 france apiece, while the face value of the Panama shares is only 500 france, of which not more than 125 france are demanded at present.

It is a curious fact that but a short time ago the leading French newspapers were strongly opposed to M. de Lessepa's project, while to-day they are all puffing it. The baptism of the night child and other little diplomatic steps seem to have changed all that.

BROOKLAS.

His expected that the wors upon the americanter of the bride will be become in January, and that by Caristmas 1881, the structure will be opened for public William Learraff, and 3 years, died yearday at his tome, 64 dophing street and the effects of buring received by the control extended for while he was playing ound a bounder on 8-turings yearing. Ward decesier, The interment was at Greenwood.

While returning from a drive on the Breaklyst Bosic varia extincts overline, Dr. Jeremph O'schivan's horse tests fitcht and ran and, downton the car mass and test fitcht and ran and, downton the car mass and tests of the property of the second with Sucht Injuries, but the wagen was completely wrecked.

Five chairs, to the wagen was completely wrecked, briefly latter as sick and testings condition, were besterlay taken from 256 Hamilton avenue. Brooklyn, but is larger of the Commissioners of Charley, James Kann, their father, is a droukard, and amount a constant immate of the jail. Their mother has been dead several weeks.

constant immate of the just. Their motion has been deserveral weeks.

John Ash, an expression, started out on Ratio day, evening to deriver a dozen of more presence of errections, and either articles, amounting in value to over \$500, in 1970 ktyn. While he was delivering some of the dealerst \$100 ktyn. While he was delivering some of the dealerst \$100 ktyn. While he police were promptly notified, not trace of them has been discovered.

Gold ster, winding watches, perfect timekeest? were stanted, \$45; elver, \$13; invalidations in the dealerst production of the stanted \$45; elver, \$13; invalidations 1980, disse passinger silverware.

OF SURPRISING SWIFTNESS.

The New Steam Xneht that has Been Built for Mr. William Belden. Men at Sandy Hook and at Quarantine, who have for many years noted the speed of steam vessels making their way up the bay, were surprised at the speed made on Tuesday by a new steam yacht that came into port. She was the Yosemite, built by John Roach for Willinm Belden who was formerly a partner of Jay Gould, and her rate while coming up the

Jay Gould, and her rate while coming up the bay was about twenty miles per hour. Those who saw her on her way to Roach's yard at the foot of Ninth street. East River, say that she ran away from every craft on that water. An old shipbuilder said last evening that the Yosemite was able to make twenty geographical miles an hour, and outsteam any other yacht affoat 100 miles in twenty-four hours. He said that in a trial trie on the Delaware River she made seventy miles in four hours.

The Yosemite is built almost entirely of iron. She is 200 feet long and 24 feet in the beam. She has an iron spar deck covering the vessel from stom to stern, and is someoner rigged. She has a high-pressure cylinder 28% inches in diameter, and two low-pressure cylinders, each of 40 inches, with a stroke of platon of 33 inches. The propeller wheel is 11 feet in diameter, with 17 feet pitch.

The appointments of the vessel are first-class in all respects. The main saloon is furnished in pollahed hard woods, and the triuminus are silver-plated. Heavy mirrors adorn the bulkhead. Adjoining such of the sintercoms is a bathroom. On deck are the pilot house and the snocking and card room, built of mahogany, She carries four boats. Her sides haven tumble in of about twelve inches, and her smokestack and masts rake at, Mr. Beiden will pass the coming season on board the Yosemite among the Windward Islands.

SPORTING LIFE.

SPORTING LIFE.

William Gale of London is progressing finely in his pen-air attempt to wank 2,500 miles in 1,000 hours. More women visited the Charleston races than have een seen on the race course there in twenty years.

hearly 1,200.

Mr. A. P. Rudolphe, the billiard expert, is encared to give private lessons in San Francisco, in the homes of California's millionaires.

Mr. James Mace, exputilist, is now a fleurishing landlerd and brokmaker in Melbourne. He has bought a last racer, called Haidee of the Hills, for \$1,000.

The American-bred horses, Emily 8, Blondelle, Tom Scarlet, and Lalla Roukh, won every race they started for in the fall meeting at Georgetown, Demerara.

for in the fall meeting at Georgetown, Demerara. If this weather holds, the skating ball will be, up forthwith at Gentral Park and the Polo rink, and there will be skating in abundance during this week before Christimas. Private information from American scullers in England indicates that the climate is telling on them. Wallace Rossis in poor health. Hanlan has been bracing up in Ireland.

The Noirie of the Things announces that no draw will be allowed in the Grimon-Roman wrestling match which is to take place in fair city to morrow between Charmes.

The Nairi of the Times announces that no draw will be allowed in the Green-Roman verstling march which is to take place in this city to morrow between Clarence Whistler and Eaven Ribby.

Mr. Jacob Pincus has assumed charge of Mr. P. Levillard's Newmarket subte. Bonne Scotland's son, Barrett, stood the wayage over very well, He is expected to make a grand effort for the Derby of 1881.

Miss O'Horke, daughter of Mr. James O'Rorke, M. D., has given the fine trotter Idol Chiel, loaded in 1875, to for raffiel for at the laddes' fair for the bospital in charge of the Sisters of Charrix, to be opened in the arrowry of the Twenty-second Restiment, Dec. 23.

Mr. W. H. Wilson of Cynthiana, Ky. has denosited \$1.000 with the Spott of the Times to tool three of the get of any one of two other named stallions, the five to be maned by Jan. I, 1881, and the one to be elected by April I, 1881.

Mr. Robert C. Cornell, Spercatary of, the Westminster

Jan. 1, 1881, and the one to be selected by April 1, 1881. The challenger is restricted to Soungier.

Mr. Robert C. Cornell, Secretary of the Westminster Kennel Cole, writes that it is too list this exason to make a match between Sensation and Mr. Bloodcood's Smith Next vear, it Mr. Bloodcood should repeat his challenge, they may be able to accommodate him.

Canta II. Bogardous will pay no attention to Dr. Carver's may challenge at present. The Captain's son Peter is may challenge at present. The Captain's son Peter is the does recover, the Captain intends to make an extended trip through the South including Texas.

The Specimen understands that Mr. James R. Keene has lattly porceived Stratimore, a sack form in Stephens in the Stratimore, a sack form in Stephens in the Stratimore, a sack form in Stephense and whard, water in abundance, a the best passing quality. The tarm is beautifully becaled, and surrounded by high fences and orange bedges.

Today the rival kings of the one, Vignaux and Slosson, and the send orange hedges.

Today the rival kings of the cue, Vignaux and Slosson, built in the Prenchman at the Vale of the Peak. Both have done well senough in practice to make the result doubting the Prenchman at the Vale of the Park Rochon Club are able to the property the rival state of the Park Rochon Club are able to the prenchment of the Prenchman at the Vale of the Park Rochon Club are a being character to the content of the tree the removes of the benting of the park parks of the par The memiers of the Frospect Park Reducat Club are highly elated over the promise of the boating the for the highly elated over the promise of the boating the first the landered, including the Legic, the Lady of the Lake, the Laura, the Commoders, and the Firstway. Up the river the Fourthkopide, Newburgh, and Hamburg Clubs are preparing to this the winter's sport.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATCHE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. Sun rises..... 7 30 Sun sets..... 4 20 Noon rises... 8 30 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Rook .. 10 01 |Gov. Island . 10 41 Hell Gate ... 12 30

Arrived Sunar, 10 41 ffell da

Arrived Sunar, Dec. 19.

Sa Garondelet, Beck, Savanoah,
Sa John Gilsson, Travers, Georretown, D. C.
Sa Glascus, Bearne, Wilmington, N. C.
Sa Glascus, Bearne, Hoston,
Sa Lone Star, Quics, New Oricans,
Sa Hatters, B.-de, Norfolk,
Sa Wyanose, Cowch, Richmond,
Sa Ventce, Bodd, Shanghai,
Sa City of Chester, Walkins, Liverpool,
Sa Greece, Pearce, London,
Sa Doman, Bussins, Bremen,
Bark Sherwood, Grant, Alva.

Sa Germanic, from New York Dec. 11, at Queenstown, Sa Maravian, from Boston Dec. 9, at Queenstown. SAILED FROM FORRIGH PORTS. Sa Parthia, from Liverpool for New York, Sa Navada, from Liverpool for New York,

Susmess Hotices.

Hinte's Pills-Great English Gout and Rheumatic

MARKIED. SMALLEY-COOK -On Thestay, Dec. 14, at Bound Brook, N. J., by the Rev. James B. Katon, William W. Smithes to Emina 8, daughter a. Lewis D. Cook, Eng. SMITH-LIVINA-COOK,—vin Wednesday, Dec 15, at the resinence of the brides uncle, John A. Lavingston, Instant N. Smith in Alice 8, only daughter of Hugh Lavingston, all of this city.

DIED.

CONCORAN.—On Dec. 19. Daniel Coreccau, a native of the country Kerry, Ireland, in the 68d year of the formare, country Kerry, Ireland, in the 68d year of the formare Toroglay, 21st, from his late residence, 36 Made. Subjects Toward, 21st, from the late fractions of the Subject of S WORTHINGTON -one was interested.

The function will take place at his late registrace, frying mean finden, on Monday, the 20th mil. A 12 octob.

Train leaves Grand tentral Deportation A 2, and will be met by carriages at the station.

Nortex -All the monthers of the Henry ment Shockety of S. Viment the Pan's Course in Norte Course, its assign in the first take of the providence of the station.

Special Hatura, RENNES PAIN-KULLING MAGIC GIL At 25c. 5ck. and one dodner a bottle, convex rice mention, remains in head. Since, work, all call, afficially on madelining a better for earlier by the fact, afficially on madelining a Poor proping need not as at large a doctor if they with one of the fact of the filter of the remain. ain one bottle of this remedy.

Soil by drivered.

Whitestale depot 00 MURRAY SE

TO THE LABIES. Promotes and thoughes hymeolitically enalighed by Dr. 10 118 S.V. NETIAN LINIMENT. It also exclude gray in the list natural color war intell a feetly balloom.

A.I.F.N. THERT'S YOU'DE THE STORY AND A ST LATEXINE OURIS WIGOUING COLOR,

Arto Publications. NEW DETECTIVE STORY.

OLD SERUTE IN WALLSTEPPET TERRETING OUT DARK SECRETS. STRANGE CUSTOMER AND NOTHER BRALES BEARING OLD SLEETIES NEW STORE.

BADGER, WHI WALL SPREET DETECTIVE; "PIPIKE" A STRANGE GRINE.
Will belle commenced in the GREATTUP NEW YORK STREET,
SIDE (SIMPLANIES, out he day, and for sale by all
homographics, fluoristic means, out out THE NEW YORK I "PIPING" A STRANGE CHINE.

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